INFORMATION BULLETIN

Province of Nova Scotia
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

JULY, 1978

Economic Analysis Division
Division de l'analyse économique
SEP 28 1978
Labour Canada
Travail Canada

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ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

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FOREWARD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

The data and analysis presented in the foregoing tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount or more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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HIGHLIGHTS

	1978 June to July Changes	
NOVA SCOTIA	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	+15.0	+ 3.0
Employed	+11.0	+ 2.0
Unemployed	+ 4.0	+ 1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	+ 0.9	+ 0.2
Participation Rate (%)	+ 2.4	+ 0.4

ANALYSIS[1]

The month of July saw the unemployment rate for Nova Scotia (seasonally-adjusted) increase by 0.2 percentage points from 10.7 percent to 10.9 percent. A year ago at this time the rate was 10.1 percent. The reason for the increase in the unemployment rate was the fact that the provincial economy was not strong enough to absorb an increase in the labour force of 3,000 persons. From the increase in the labour force, only 2,000 of these persons found jobs, while the remaining 1,000 persons remained unemployed as the unemployment level moved from 37,000 persons to 38,000 persons. The end result was an increase in the unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage points. The unemployed number for Nova Scotia for this time last year (seasonally-adjusted) was 34,000 persons.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) reported a decline from 8.6 percent in June to 8.4 percent in July. The reason for the decline in the unemployment rate was the fact that the Canadian economy was not only strong enough to find jobs for the increase of 45,000 persons in the labour force, but also to find 17,000 new jobs for people who were unemployed last month. The final result was an increase of employed persons by 17,000, which caused the unemployment rate to fall by 0.2 percentage points.

The actual unemployment rate in Nova Scotia (unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) increased by 0.9 percentage points from 9.7 percent in June to 10.6 percent in July. The reason for the increase in the unemployment rate was the large increase in labour force of 15,000 persons, with only 11,000 persons of the total increase finding jobs. The remaining 4,000 persons were unemployed. The large increase can be due to the seasonal nature of the provincial economy.

Across the province, all areas reported an increase in their unemployment rates, except Halifax county and Halifax metropolitan area. Halifax county had a decline of 1.0 percentage points, while Halifax metropolitan area had a decline of 1.3 percentage points. The largest increase in the unemployment rates was found in Cape Breton with 3.7 percentage points and the smallest was in the South Shore area with 0.9 percentage points. (See Table 8.) The reason for the large increase in the sub-provincial regions was due to the increase in the labour force and participation rates, and not enough jobs to cover the increases.

[1] The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month to month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factor being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous and preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular economic factors apart from the fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1975	578	320	295	25	7.8	55.3
1976 - JAN.	585	315	287	29	9.1	53.9
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APR.	611	339	297	43	12.6	55.5
MAY	612	348	310	37	10.8	56.8
JUNE	613	356	321	35	9.7	58.0
JULY	614	371	332	39	10.6	60.4

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1975	320	295	25	7.8	55.4
1976 - JAN.	328	302	26	7.9	56.1
FEB.	329	304	25	7.6	56.1
MAR.	328	301	27	8.2	55.9
APR.	329	299	30	9.1	56.0
MAY	320	289	31	9.7	54.3
JUNE	323	289	34	10.5	54.7
JULY	322	291	31	9.6	54.5
AUG.	326	290	36	11.0	55.0
SEPT.	327	293	34	10.4	55.1
OCT.	331	295	36	10.9	55.6
NOV.	330	293	37	11.2	55.6
DEC.	328	296	32	9.8	54.9
AVERAGE 1976	326	295	31	9.6	55.2
1977 - JAN.	322	290	32	9.9	53.8
FEB.	326	290	36	11.0	54.4
MAR.	334	295	39	11.7	55.7
APR.	331	294	37	11.2	55.1
MAY	331	296	35	10.6	55.0
JUNE	334	297	37	11.1	55.4
JULY	335	301	34	10.1	55.6
AUG.	340	305	35	10.3	56.2
SEPT.	336	301	35	10.4	55.5
OCT.	336	300	36	10.7	55.4
NOV.	337	301	36	10.7	55.5
DEC.	333	299	34	10.2	54.8
AVERAGE 1977	333	297	36	10.6	55.2
1978 - JAN.	336	300	36	10.7	55.2
FEB.	339	304	35	10.3	55.6
MAR.	339	301	38	11.2	55.6
APR.	346	308	38	11.0	56.6
MAY	343	306	37	10.8	56.0
JUNE	346	309	37	10.7	56.4
JULY	349	311	38	10.9	56.8

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

		LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	
		Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
CANADA	JULY	11,570	11,059	10,644	10,132	927	927	8.0	8.4	65.7	62.8
	JUNE	11,304	11,014	10,400	10,070	903	944	8.0	8.6	64.3	62.6
NOVA SCOTIA	JULY	371	349	332	311	39	38	10.6	10.9	60.4	56.8
	JUNE	356	346	321	309	35	37	9.7	10.7	58.0	56.4
NEW BRUNSWICK	JULY	304	280	268	244	36	36	12.0	12.9	59.7	55.3
	JUNE	290	276	259	244	31	32	10.7	11.6	57.1	54.3
NEW-FOUNDLAND	JULY	222	203	188	169	34	34	15.4	16.7	57.7	52.7
	JUNE	209	197	176	163	33	34	15.7	17.3	54.3	51.2
P.E.I.	JULY	58	53	53	48	4	5	7.7	9.1	64.1	58.9
	JUNE	57	53	53	48	4	5	7.5	9.7	63.3	58.9
QUEBEC	JULY	3,013	2,866	2,710	2,564	303	302	10.1	10.5	62.6	59.5
	JUNE	2,957	2,875	2,957	2,548	323	327	10.9	11.4	54.8	59.8
ONTARIO	JULY	4,404	4,239	4,088	3,930	316	309	7.2	7.3	68.6	66.0
	JUNE	4,306	4,194	3,998	3,885	308	309	7.1	7.4	67.2	65.4

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	11,570	371	304	3,013	4,404
Male	7,118	231	190	1,895	2,652
Female	4,452	140	114	1,118	1,752
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	3,483	123	102	916	1,280
25 and over	8,087	249	202	2,097	3,124
15 - 19 years	1,593	54	43	391	603
20 - 24 years	1,890	69	59	525	677
25 - 44 years	5,048	155	130	1,352	1,925
45 - 64 years	2,856	86	68	703	1,131
65 and over	184	7	5	42	68

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 371,000 in July. This level is an increase of 15,000 persons over June's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by the same number of 15,000 persons. For the male sector of the labour force there was an increase of 8,000 persons, while the female sector had an increase of 7,000 persons. For the age group breakdown, only the youth age groups reported an increase in their levels. For the total youth sector, there was an increase of 17,000 persons and the majority of this increase can be found in the age group 15 - 19 years, with an increase of 14,000 persons. The other youth sector (20 - 24 years of age) only reported an increase of 2,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, there were two groups to report a decline in their figures, while the remaining age groups reported no change over their June figures. The two age groups to report a decline were 25 - 44 years of age and 65 and over, both having a fall of 1,000 persons. The reason for the large increase in the labour force for the group 15 - 19 years of age would be the high school youth entering the labour force for the summer period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,644	332	268	2,710	4,088
Male	6,622	206	170	1,724	2,494
Female	4,022	126	98	986	1,594
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,997	101	82	759	1,117
25 and over	7,647	231	185	1,951	2,970
15 - 19 years	1,311	42	33	307	503
20 - 24 years	1,686	59	49	452	614
25 - 44 years	4,744	142	118	1,254	1,820
45 - 64 years	2,721	82	63	656	1,083
65 and over	181	7	4	41	67

Actual employment during July was 332,000, an increase of 11,000 persons over June's figure. The majority of the increase in employment can be found in the female sector with an increase of 7,000 persons, while the male sector only increased by 4,000 persons.

For the month of July all of the increase in employment can be found in the youth sector of the labour force with the exception of the age 45 - 64 years of age having an increase of 1,000 persons. For the total youth sector (15 - 24 years of age) there was an increase of 12,000 persons with the breakdown of 10,000 persons in the 15 - 19 years age group and 2,000 persons in the 20 - 24 years age group. For the remaining age groups, there were two groups to report a decline. They were 25 and over and 25 - 44 years of age with both age groups having a loss of 1,000 persons. For the last age group 65 and over, there was no change. Once again the large increase in youth employment is due to the end of school for the summer period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,644	332	268	2,710	4,088
Goods-producing					
Agriculture	547	9	5	89	150
Other Primary	292	19	13	65	55
Manufacturing	2,063	51	45	584	993
Construction	740	23	25	161	269
Service-producing					
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	914	30	27	248	300
Trade	1,809	63	48	439	680
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	560	15	10	136	234
Community Business & Personal Services	2,930	89	72	785	1,118
Public Administration	789	35	24	194	288

For the goods-producing sector for the month of July, all sectors reported an increase in their figures, except construction which had no change over the month period. The reported increases in employment for the goods-producing sector were 1,000 persons in each industry.

For the service-producing sector all industries reported an increase in their level of employment for the month of July. The largest increase was in trade with 4,000 persons and the smallest increase was in public administration with 1,000 persons. All other industries between trade and public administration had an increase of 2,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,644	332	268	2,710	4,088
Managerial	2,294	73	50	601	892
Clerical	1,813	53	44	484	734
Sales	1,081	34	26	267	414
Service	1,417	44	39	376	535
Primary Occupations	776	26	18	138	203
Processing	1,625	47	42	444	717
Construction	761	27	24	174	264
Transportation	453	16	13	114	159
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	424	13	13	111	171

Total employment in all occupations reported an increase of 11,000 persons for July. The increases were found in managerial and clerical both having the largest increase with 3,000 persons. Service, primary occupations and processing all had an increase of 2,000 persons. For the remaining occupations, there were no changes over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
July, 1978

Unemployment Rates

	July	June	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	17.8	14.1	+ 3.7
Economic Region (Group 7)	12.5	11.3	+ 1.2
Economic Region (Group 8)	9.0	8.8	+ 0.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	8.6	7.7	+ 0.9
Economic Region (Group 10)	7.1	8.1	- 1.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	6.6	7.9	- 1.3

Participation Rates

	July	June	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	56.6	51.5	+ 5.1
Economic Region (Group 7)	55.9	52.5	+ 3.4
Economic Region (Group 8)	57.8	57.0	+ 0.8
Economic Region (Group 9)	57.3	56.0	+ 1.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	67.9	66.6	+ 1.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	69.1	67.7	+ 1.4

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

Total Labour Force Breakdown for Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
July, 1978
(000's)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employment (000's)	Unemployment (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
Economic Region (Group 6)	130	74	61	13	17.8	56.6
Economic Region (Group 7)	110	61	54	8	12.5	55.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	75	43	39	4	9.0	57.8
Economic Region (Group 9)	90	52	47	4	8.6	57.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	205	139	129	10	7.1	67.9
Halifax Metropolitan Area	170	117	110	8	6.6	69.1

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
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Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

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HIGHLIGHTS

	1978 July to August Changes	
NOVA SCOTIA	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	- 5.0	- 2.0
Employed	- 1.0	-
Unemployed	- 5.0	- 2.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	- 1.2	- 0.5
Participation Rate (%)	- 1.0	- 0.4

ANALYSIS[1]

The month of August saw the unemployment rate for Nova Scotia (seasonally-adjusted) fall by 0.5 percentage points from 10.9 percent in July to 10.4 percent in August. A year ago at this time the rate was 10.3 percent. The reason for the fall in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by the fall in the labour force of 2,000 persons and no change in the employment level as it remained constant from July to August at 311,000 persons. This fall in the labour force of 2,000 and a constant level of employment, resulted in a fall of the unemployment figure by 2,000 persons, which ultimately caused the 0.5 percentage decline in the unemployment rate. The total number of unemployed in August (seasonally-adjusted) was 36,000 persons, while a year ago at this time, the unemployment level (seasonally-adjusted) was 35,000 persons.

For the national average, the unemployment (seasonally-adjusted) reported an increase of 0.1 percentage points from 8.4 percent in July to 8.5 percent in August. The reason for the increase in the unemployment rate was the fact that the Canadian economy was not strong enough to give jobs to all of the increase in the total labour force. The labour force for Canada (seasonally-adjusted) increased by 27,000 persons, but only 13,000 persons could get jobs which resulted in the remaining 14,000 persons having no jobs. This increase in the unemployment level caused the unemployment rate to climb.

The actual unemployment rate in Nova Scotia (unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) declined by 1.2 percentage points from 10.6 percent in July to 9.4 percent in August. The reason for the decline in the actual unemployment rate was caused by the fall in total labour force and the employed level. The total labour force reported a drop of 5,000 persons, and the employed level declined by 1,000 persons. The end result was a fall in total unemployed from 39,000 persons in July to 34,000 persons in August. A year ago at this time, the actual number of persons unemployed (the unadjusted number) was 33,000 persons.

Across the province, all areas reported a decline in their unemployment rates. (See Table 8.) The largest decline was in Group 7 (Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou) with a fall of 2.9 percentage points and the smallest was the Halifax metropolitan area with a decline of 0.1 percentage points. Again the reason for the decline in the unemployment rates across the province was caused by the falls in total labour force and employment.

Also as an added feature this month, Statistics Canada in their monthly labour force survey has a special feature entitled "Persons Not in the Labour Force, 1977." This article gives a full statistical breakdown of persons not in labour force by province for most of the

statistical breakdowns for persons counted in the labour force. For information or copies of this article, please contact the Economics and Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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MAR.	610	328	286	42	12.9	53.8
APR.	611	339	297	43	12.6	55.5
MAY	612	348	310	37	10.8	56.8
JUNE	613	356	321	35	9.7	58.0
JULY	614	371	332	39	10.6	60.4
AUG.	615	366	331	34	9.4	59.4

TABLE 2: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED)

	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1975	320	295	25	7.8	55.4
1976 - JAN.	328	302	26	7.9	56.1
FEB.	329	304	25	7.6	56.1
MAR.	328	301	27	8.2	55.9
APR.	329	299	30	9.1	56.0
MAY	320	289	31	9.7	54.3
JUNE	323	289	34	10.5	54.7
JULY	322	291	31	9.6	54.5
AUG.	326	290	36	11.0	55.0
SEPT.	327	293	34	10.4	55.1
OCT.	331	295	36	10.9	55.6
NOV.	330	293	37	11.2	55.6
DEC.	328	296	32	9.8	54.9
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1977 - JAN.	322	290	32	9.9	53.8
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MAR.	334	295	39	11.7	55.7
APR.	331	294	37	11.2	55.1
MAY	331	296	35	10.6	55.0
JUNE	334	297	37	11.1	55.4
JULY	335	301	34	10.1	55.6
AUG.	340	305	35	10.3	56.2
SEPT.	336	301	35	10.4	55.5
OCT.	336	300	36	10.7	55.4
NOV.	337	301	36	10.7	55.5
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MAR.	339	301	38	11.2	55.6
APR.	346	308	38	11.0	56.6
MAY	343	306	37	10.8	56.0
JUNE	346	309	37	10.7	56.4
JULY	349	311	38	10.9	56.8
AUG.	347	311	36	10.4	56.4

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

		LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	
		Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
CANADA	AUG.	11,527	11,086	10,635	10,145	892	941	7.7	8.5	65.3	62.8
	JULY	11,570	11,059	10,644	10,132	927	927	8.0	8.4	65.7	62.8
NOVA SCOTIA	AUG.	366	347	331	311	34	36	9.4	10.4	59.4	56.4
	JULY	371	349	332	311	39	38	10.6	10.9	60.4	56.8
NEW BRUNSWICK	AUG.	301	279	266	241	35	38	11.6	13.6	59.1	54.7
	JULY	304	280	268	249	36	36	12.0	12.9	59.7	55.3
NEW-FOUNDLAND	AUG.	218	200	186	167	31	33	14.4	16.5	56.4	51.8
	JULY	222	203	188	169	34	34	15.4	16.7	57.7	52.7
P.E.I.	AUG.	57	53	53	48	4	5	6.9	8.8	63.6	58.9
	JULY	58	53	53	48	4	5	7.7	9.1	62.6	58.9
QUEBEC	AUG.	2,996	2,877	2,692	2,560	303	317	10.1	11.0	62.2	59.7
	JULY	3,013	2,866	2,710	2,564	303	302	10.1	10.5	62.6	59.5
ONTARIO	AUG.	4,394	4,243	4,103	3,940	291	303	6.6	7.1	68.3	66.0
	JULY	4,404	4,239	4,088	3,930	316	309	7.2	7.3	68.6	66.0

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	11,527	366	301	2,996	4,394
Male	7,086	226	188	1,883	2,646
Female	4,441	139	114	1,113	1,748
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	3,378	116	98	879	1,242
25 and over	8,149	249	203	2,117	3,152
15 - 19 years	1,511	51	41	363	572
20 - 24 years	1,867	65	57	516	670
25 - 44 years	5,092	157	131	1,366	1,941
45 - 64 years	2,862	85	68	706	1,134
65 and over	195	8	4	45	77

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 366,000 in August. This level is a decrease of 5,000 persons over July's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 9,000 persons. The majority of the decrease in labour force can be found in the male sector with a decline of 5,000 persons, while the female sector only had a decrease of 1,000 persons. For the age group breakdown, the youth sector had the majority of the decline in the labour force. For the total youth section, 15 - 24 years of age, there was a fall of 7,000 persons with 15 - 19 years having a decline of 3,000 persons and 20 - 24 years of age with 4,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, there were only two groups to report an increase. They were 25 - 44 years of age with 2,000 persons and 65 and over with 1,000 persons. In the age group 45 - 64 years there was a fall of 1,000 persons and for 25 and over there was no change for the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,635	331	266	2,692	4,103
Male	6,635	207	169	1,719	2,513
Female	4,000	125	125	974	1,590
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,955	98	81	738	1,105
25 and over	7,680	233	185	1,954	2,998
15 - 19 years	1,284	42	33	296	492
20 - 24 years	1,671	57	48	442	612
25 - 44 years	4,761	145	118	1,251	1,834
45 - 64 years	2,729	81	63	660	1,089
65 and over	190	7	4	43	75

Actual employment during August was 331,000, a decrease of 1,000 persons over July's figure. For the sex breakdown, the male sector reported an increase of 1,000 persons, while the females had a decline of 1,000 persons.

For employment by age there were only two age groups to report an increase in their levels. They were 25 - 44 years of age with an increase of 3,000 persons and 25 and over with an increase of 2,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, 15 - 24 years had a decline of 3,000 persons, 20 - 24 years had a decline of 2,000 persons and 45 - 64 years of age decreased by 1,000 persons. Finally, for the age groups 15 - 19 years of age and 65 and over, there was no change over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,635	331	266	2,692	4,103
Goods-producing					
Agriculture	560	10	5	88	158
Other Primary	294	19	14	67	55
Manufacturing	2,102	51	45	604	1,019
Construction	735	24	22	157	268
Service-producing					
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	901	30	27	246	297
Trade	1,792	57	50	436	662
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	576	15	10	134	247
Community Business & Personal Services	2,894	93	71	768	1,103
Public Administration	781	32	22	192	293

For the goods-producing sector for the month of August, there were only two sectors to report an increase in their figures. They were agriculture and construction, both having an increase of 1,000 persons. The remaining two industries, other primary and manufacturing, reported no change from July to August.

For the service-producing sector there was only one industry to report an increase, which was personal service with an increase of 4,000 persons. For the other industries, trade had the largest decline with 6,000 persons, followed by public administration with 3,000 persons and finally, transportation and finance with no change in their levels for the month of August.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,635	331	266	2,692	4,103
Managerial	2,270	72	51	596	881
Clerical	1,813	51	44	477	747
Sales	1,066	33	27	256	408
Service	1,423	45	38	374	537
Primary Occupations	783	27	17	139	210
Processing	1,649	47	41	453	727
Construction	756	26	23	175	262
Transportation	449	16	12	115	155
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	426	12	13	108	176

Total employment in all occupations reported a decrease of 1,000 persons for August. There were only two occupations to have increases, which were service and primary occupations with an increase of 1,000 persons each. For the occupations managerial, sales, construction and materials handling, there was a decline of 1,000 persons in each occupation. For processing and transportation, there was no change over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
August, 1978

Unemployment Rates

	August	July	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	16.8	17.8	- 1.0
Economic Region (Group 7)	9.6	12.5	- 2.9
Economic Region (Group 8)	7.9	9.0	- 1.1
Economic Region (Group 9)	7.0	8.6	- 1.6
Economic Region (Group 10)	6.8	7.1	- 0.3
Halifax Metropolitan Area	6.7	6.6	- 0.1

Participation Rates

	August	July	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	54.2	56.6	- 2.4
Economic Region (Group 7)	56.4	55.9	+ 0.5
Economic Region (Group 8)	58.7	57.8	+ 0.9
Economic Region (Group 9)	57.6	57.3	+ 0.3
Economic Region (Group 10)	65.9	67.9	- 2.0
Halifax Metropolitan Area	66.9	69.1	- 2.2

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

AUGUST, 1978

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %
Economic Region (Group 6)	128	69	58	12	16.8	54.2
Economic Region (Group 7)	110	62	56	6	9.6	56.4
Economic Region (Group 8)	73	43	40	-	7.9	58.7
Economic Region (Group 9)	92	53	49	4	7.0	57.6
Economic Region (Group 10)	207	136	127	9	6.8	65.9
Halifax Metropolitan Area	171	114	107	8	6.7	66.9

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Province of Nova Scotia
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia

SEPTEMBER, 1978

Economic Analysis Division
Division de l'analyse économique
NOV 27 1978
Labour Canada
Travail Canada

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ECONOMICS & RESEARCH DIVISION

FOREWORD

The monthly reviews, in summary form, Provincial and National adjustments in the labour force activity during the year including a year-over-year analysis.

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month. The survey sample represents all persons in the population 15 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 15 years of age and over.

The data and analysis presented in the foregoing tables are only intended as an overall insight into labour force activity and composition. A certain amount or more detailed information is available upon request from the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

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Table 1: - Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia (Actual Data)
Table 2: - Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia (Seasonally-Adjusted)
Table 3: - Actual and Seasonally-Adjusted Labour Force Data
Table 4: - Labour Force by Age and Sex
Table 5: - Employment by Age and Sex
Table 6: - Employment by Industry
Table 7: - Employment by Occupation
Table 8: - Labour Force Data for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Table 9: - Total Labour Force Breakdown for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia
Appendix: - Statistical Note

HIGHLIGHTS

1978

August to September Changes

NOVA SCOTIA	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
Labour Force	- 16.0	-
Employed	- 13.0	+ 2.0
Unemployed	- 3.0	- 2.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	- 0.4	- 0.6
Participation Rate (%)	- 2.7	- 0.1

ANALYSIS[1]

September saw the Nova Scotia unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) fall by 0.6 percentage points from 10.4 percent in August to 9.8 percent in September. A year ago at this time, the rate was 10.4 percent. The reason for the fall in the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) was caused by the increase of 2,000 persons in the employment level, while there was no change in the labour force for the month period, as it remained constant at 347,000 persons. This constant level of the labour force and the increase in the employment level, ultimately caused the unemployment level to fall by 2,000 persons. The total unemployed in September (seasonally-adjusted) was 34,000 persons, while a year ago at this time, the unemployment level (seasonally-adjusted) was 35,000 persons.

For the national average, the unemployment rate (seasonally-adjusted) reported no change from August to September at 8.5 percent. The reason for the constant rate was the fact that the Canadian economy was stable enough to absorb the majority of the increase in the labour force. The labour force grew by 20,000 persons and out of the 20,000 persons, 15,000 were employed and 5,000 remained unemployed. The growth of the employment level was strong enough to keep the rate constant for September, but the number of unemployed persons in Canada still grew by 5,000 persons, showing that the Canadian job market is still weak.

The actual unemployment rate in Nova Scotia (unemployment rate with no seasonally-adjusted calculations) declined by 0.4 percentage points from 9.4 percent in August to 9.0 percent in September. The reason for the fall in the unemployment rate was due to the decline of 16,000 persons in the labour force. From this decline of 16,000 persons in the labour force, 13,000 were employed and 3,000 were unemployed. The end result was that there were 31,000 persons unemployed in September compared to 34,000 in August. This large decline in the labour force could be due to the seasonally-adjusted nature of the provincial economy, and the student work force returning to school. A year ago at this time, the actual number of persons unemployed (the unadjusted number) was 33,000 persons.

Across the province there were both increases and decreases in the unemployment rates (See Table 8). The traditional areas of high unemployment like Cape Breton and Pictou reported declines in their unemployment rates, while the stronger areas like Halifax County and the South Shore had increases in their unemployment rates (See Table 8). The highest increase in the unemployment rate was in the Halifax Metropolitan area with an increase of 1.3 percentage points with Cape Breton having the lowest

with a decline of 3.2 percentage points. All regions reported a decrease in their participation rates, which once again could be due to the seasonally-adjusted employment and the student population.

The special feature this month from Statistics Canada is their labour force survey entitled "Income, Annual Labour Force Participation and Family Status, 1971-1973-1975." For any further information on this report, contact the Economics and Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

[1]The variances between actual and seasonally-adjusted data from month to month in the labour force survey is attributable to the seasonal factor being particularly strong during specific times of the year. The seasonal factor (as calculated from examining past labour force data for the province) must be removed from the actual figure in order to discern the expected or normal change in the monthly labour force figures relative to those in the previous and preceding months. One can then determine movement in the labour force due to cyclical and irregular economic factors apart from the fluctuations caused by non-economic and seasonal factors such as climate, crop cycles, holidays and vacations.

TABLE 1: - SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(ACTUAL)

	Population (000's)	Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1975	578	320	295	25	7.8	55.3
1976 - JAN.	585	315	287	29	9.1	53.9
FEB.	586	315	286	29	9.2	53.7
MAR.	587	314	284	30	9.5	53.4
APR.	588	319	286	33	10.3	54.3
MAY	589	325	294	31	9.5	55.2
JUNE	590	331	302	30	8.9	56.2
JULY	591	344	311	33	9.6	58.2
AUG.	593	343	310	33	9.5	57.8
SEPT.	594	328	297	32	9.4	55.3
OCT.	595	329	298	32	9.6	55.4
NOV.	596	328	294	34	10.2	55.1
DEC.	597	324	292	32	10.0	54.3
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FEB.	599	316	274	42	13.2	52.7
MAR.	600	324	281	43	13.2	54.0
APR.	601	324	283	41	12.7	54.0
MAY	602	335	300	35	10.4	55.7
JUNE	603	342	309	33	9.6	56.8
JULY	603	356	321	35	9.8	59.0
AUG.	605	357	325	33	9.2	59.1
SEPT.	605	338	305	33	9.7	55.8
OCT.	606	336	304	32	9.4	55.3
NOV.	607	334	301	33	10.0	55.0
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MAY	343	306	37	10.8	56.0
JUNE	346	309	37	10.7	56.4
JULY	349	311	38	10.9	56.8
AUG.	347	311	36	10.4	56.4
SEPT.	347	313	34	9.8	56.3

TABLE 3: - ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED LABOUR FORCE DATA

		LABOUR FORCE (000's)		EMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYED (000's)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		PARTICIPATION RATE (%)	
		Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted	Actual	Seasonally-Adjusted
CANADA	SEPT.	11,112	11,106	10,258	10,160	854	946	7.7	8.5	62.9	62.9
	AUG.	11,527	11,086	10,635	10,145	892	941	7.7	8.5	65.3	62.8
NOVA SCOTIA	SEPT.	350	347	318	313	31	34	9.0	9.8	56.7	56.3
	AUG.	366	347	331	311	34	36	9.4	10.4	59.4	56.4
NEW BRUNSWICK	SEPT.	291	282	260	246	31	36	10.6	12.8	56.9	55.2
	AUG.	301	279	266	241	35	38	11.6	13.6	59.1	54.7
NEW-FOUNDLAND	SEPT.	208	201	178	167	30	34	14.9	16.9	53.9	51.9
	AUG.	218	200	186	167	31	33	14.4	16.5	56.4	51.8
P.E.I.	SEPT.	55	53	50	48	5	5	8.4	10.1	60.6	58.9
	AUG.	57	53	53	48	4	5	6.9	8.8	63.6	58.9
QUEBEC	SEPT.	2,888	2,880	2,598	2,567	290	313	10.0	10.9	59.9	59.7
	AUG.	2,996	2,877	2,692	2,560	303	317	10.1	11.0	62.2	59.7
ONTARIO	SEPT.	4,224	4,250	3,937	3,933	286	317	6.8	7.5	65.6	66.0
	AUG.	4,394	4,243	4,103	3,940	291	303	6.6	7.1	68.3	66.0

TABLE 4: - LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Labour Force	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	11,112	350	291	2,888	4,224
Male	6,773	216	179	1,794	2,520
Female	4,339	134	111	1,094	1,730
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,880	98	86	747	1,035
25 and over	8,232	251	204	2,141	3,189
15 - 19 years	1,140	35	31	261	428
20 - 24 years	1,740	63	55	487	607
25 - 44 years	5,148	160	133	1,384	1,963
45 - 64 years	2,890	85	67	712	1,150
65 and over	193	7	4	45	75

The monthly labour force survey estimates that the labour force in Nova Scotia was 350,000 in September. This level is a decrease of 16,000 persons over August's figure, while in comparison to a year ago at this time, the labour force has increased by 12,000 persons. The majority of the decrease in the labour force can be found in the male sector with a decrease of 10,000 persons, while the female sector reported a decline of 5,000 persons. For the age groups, the youth sector had the majority of the decline in the labour force. For the total youth section, 15 - 24 years of age, there was a fall of 18,000 persons with 15 - 19 years of age having a decline of 16,000 persons, and the 20 - 24 years age group with 2,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, 25 - 44 years of age had an increase of 3,000 persons, 45 - 64 years of age had no change, while the 65 and over age group had a decline of 1,000 persons. The large decrease in the youth sector could be caused by returning students in September.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 5: - EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

Employed	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
Total	10,258	318	260	2,598	3,937
Male	6,348	199	164	1,635	2,391
Female	3,909	119	95	963	1,547
Age Categories					
15 - 24 years	2,487	83	71	618	904
25 and over	7,771	235	188	1,981	3,033
15 - 19 years	943	28	25	205	355
20 - 24 years	1,544	55	45	413	548
25 - 44 years	4,831	148	121	1,276	1,856
45 - 64 years	2,750	81	63	661	1,103
65 and over	190	7	4	43	75

Actual employment during September was 318,000, a decrease of 13,000 persons over August's figure. For the sex breakdown, the male sector reported a decrease of 8,000 persons, while the females had a decline of 6,000 persons.

For the employment by age there was the same trend as in the total labour force. The youth sector, 15 - 24 years of age, had the majority of the decline in September with 15,000 persons. Within the youth sector 15 - 19 years of age reported a decline of 14,000 persons, while the 15 - 19 years age group had a decline of 2,000 persons. For the remaining age groups, 25 and over had an increase of 2,000 persons, 25 - 44 years of age had an increase of 3,000 persons, and finally the age groups 45 - 64 years and 65 and over had no change during the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 6: - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Industry)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,258	318	260	2,598	3,937
Goods-producing					
Agriculture	537	9	6	80	153
Other Primary	281	17	13	65	52
Manufacturing	2,035	50	43	593	981
Construction	682	23	23	150	242
Service-producing					
Transportation, Comm. & Other Utilities	882	29	26	244	292
Trade	1,782	54	48	429	643
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	562	15	11	133	246
Community Business & Personal Services	2,837	91	71	734	1,072
Public Administration	696	31	19	170	256

For the goods-producing sector for the month of September, there were no industries to report an increase in their figures. The largest decline was in other primary, with 2,000 persons. All other industries in the goods-producing sector reported losses of 1,000 persons.

In the service-producing sector the picture was the same as the goods-producing sector, with no increases in their figures. The largest decline was in transportation with 3,000 persons, followed by service with 2,000 persons, while the remaining industries all had decreases of 1,000 persons.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 7: - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

(ACTUAL SERIES)

(000's)

EMPLOYED (By Occupation)	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
TOTAL	10,258	318	260	2,598	3,937
Managerial	2,254	71	49	604	859
Clerical	1,750	50	42	451	720
Sales	1,034	33	26	258	389
Service	1,318	41	35	330	511
Primary Occupations	728	23	17	125	193
Processing	1,624	46	40	449	712
Construction	705	25	24	170	238
Transportation	446	17	13	111	155
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	399	13	12	101	161

Total employment in all occupations reported a decrease of 13,000 persons for September. The largest decline was shared by two occupations, service and primary occupations, with both occupations having a fall of 4,000 persons. For the remaining occupations, they all reported declines of 1,000 persons, except sales which had no change over the month period.

Note: In instances where the numbers do not sum up to the total, small variations are due to rounding procedures.

TABLE 8

Labour Force Data For Economic Regions
Within Nova Scotia
September, 1978

Unemployment Rates

	September	August	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	13.6	16.8	- 3.2
Economic Region (Group 7)	9.0	9.6	- 0.6
Economic Region (Group 8)	6.7	7.9	- 1.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	7.9	7.0	+ 0.9
Economic Region (Group 10)	7.6	6.8	+ 0.8
Halifax Metropolitan Area	8.0	6.7	+ 1.3

Participation Rates

	September	August	% Change
Economic Region (Group 6)	50.9	54.2	- 3.3
Economic Region (Group 7)	53.7	56.4	- 2.7
Economic Region (Group 8)	54.2	58.7	- 4.5
Economic Region (Group 9)	55.6	57.6	- 2.0
Economic Region (Group 10)	63.7	65.9	- 2.2
Halifax Metropolitan Area	64.5	66.9	- 2.4

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

TABLE 9

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE BREAKDOWN FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS

WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA

SEPTEMBER, 1978

(000's)

	Population	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate %	Participation Rate %
Economic Region (Group 6)	127	65	56	9	13.6	50.9
Economic Region (Group 7)	109	58	53	5	9.0	53.7
Economic Region (Group 8)	74	40	37	-	6.7	54.2
Economic Region (Group 9)	93	52	48	4	7.9	55.6
Economic Region (Group 10)	209	133	123	10	7.6	63.7
Halifax Metropolitan Area	173	112	103	9	8.0	64.5

Economic Region (Group 6) includes all of Cape Breton Island.
Economic Region (Group 7) includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou.
Economic Region (Group 8) includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings.
Economic Region (Group 9) includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.
Economic Region (Group 10) includes the county of Halifax.

APPENDIX 1

Statistical Note:

The labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate, employment by industry and sub-provincial data contained in the Labour Force Report are estimates, which are derived from Statistics Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey. The reliability of these estimates is indicated by a letter. The letter "a" indicates the highest degree of reliability, "b", "c", etc., indicate decreasing levels of reliability. Reliability letters apply to all preceding months' data in each category. In 95 out of 100 cases, the percent of estimates at 1 Standard Deviation are: a ... 0.0-0.5; b ... 0.6-10.0; c ... 1.1-1.5; d ... 2.6-5.0; e ... 5.1-10.0; f ... 10.1-16.5; g ... 16.6-25.0. (Seasonally-adjusted estimates exclude seasonal movements from each month's data but include irregular and long-term cyclical fluctuations.)